(1) An actor commits aggravated kidnapping if the actor, in the course of committing
unlawful detention or kidnapping:
(a) [possesses,] uses, or threatens to use a dangerous weapon as defined in Section
76-1-601; or
(b) acts with intent:
(i) to hold the victim for ransom or reward, or as a shield or hostage, or to compel a
third person to engage in particular conduct or to forbear from engaging in particular conduct;
(ii) to facilitate the commission, attempted commission, or flight after commission or
attempted commission of a felony;
(iii) to hinder or delay the discovery of or reporting of a felony;
(iv) to inflict bodily injury on or to terrorize the victim or another;
(v) to interfere with the performance of any governmental or political function; or
(vi) to commit a sexual offense as described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual
Offenses.
(2) As used in this section, "in the course of committing unlawful detention or
kidnapping" means in the course of committing, attempting to commit, or in the immediate
flight after the attempt or commission of a violation of:
(a) Section 76-5-301, kidnapping; or
(b) Section 76-5-304, unlawful detention.
(3) Aggravated kidnapping in violation of Subsection (2)(b) is a Ĥ→ [second]
third ←Ĥ degree felony.
[(3)] (4) Aggravated kidnapping in violation of Subsection (2)(a) is a first degree
felony punishable by a term of imprisonment of:
(a) except as provided in Subsection $[(3)(b), (3)(c), or (4)]$ $(4)(b), (4)(c), or (5), not less$
than 15 years and which may be for life;
(b) except as provided in Subsection $[(3)(c) \text{ or } (4)]$ $(4)(c) \text{ or } (5)$, life without parole, if
the trier of fact finds that during the course of the commission of the aggravated kidnapping the
defendant caused serious bodily injury to another; or
(c) life without parole, if the trier of fact finds that at the time of the commission of the
aggravated kidnapping, the defendant was previously convicted of a grievous sexual offense.
[(4)] (5) If, when imposing a sentence under Subsection $[(3)]$ (4)(a) or (b), a court finds
that a lesser term than the term described in Subsection [(3)] (4) (a) or (b) is in the interests of

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